

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

SEP 11 1922

Dated at Washington D.C.September 7, 1922

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Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the
Ford Educational Library Industrial Geography entitled "SALMON FISHING"
Release # 30
(2 reels)

deposited in the Copyright Office on _____ and registered
under Class _____, XXc., No. ©CLM 2187

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send
the said copy or copies to me at the following address: Ford Motor Co.
#451 Penn Ave N.W., Washington D.C. or

to _____

at _____ Ford Motor Co

Received above 2 reels
Release # 30

Signed Chief Clerk *W. J. Bell*
Washington Branch (Claimant of Copyright)

Ford Motor Co
July, 1920-500
Wash Branch

✓ Copies Returned

SEP 13 1922

Delivered in person

MAIN TITLE:

"SALMON FISHING"

Produced and Distributed by Ford Motion
Picture Laboratories.

Copyrighted 1922 by Ford Motor Company.

SUB-TITLES:

Author of "Motion Picture (Number 62) Ford Motor Company, U.S.A."

1. Canned Salmon is our most common fish food. It is a salt water fish but it is caught in the fresh water streams of the Pacific coast of North America.
2. The eggs of the salmon hatch in the cold water of the Pacific mountain streams and lakes.
3. The young salmon floats down stream and over falls to its home in the ocean.
4. For three years the salmon lives in the ocean. It is now a large, beautiful fish. The Chinook (top) is the largest. The Sockeye (bottom) is the smallest.
5. The adult salmon leaves the ocean and goes to its birth place to lay its eggs. It swims upstream against rapids, falls and the traps of men.
6. The plucky fish swims day after day upstream. It never turns back. Thus, it is easy to catch in large numbers.
7. Some salmon are caught by trolling with hook and line.
8. The gill net. --- The cords in each opening of the net hold the fish in this manner.
9. The gill net is several hundred feet in length. It is placed across the current of the stream.
10. Taking the caught fish from the net.
11. The seine net is drawn about a school of salmon.
12. The ends of the net are drawn together and the fish are caught.
13. The salmon are bailed out of the net into the boat.
14. The "trap or pot" is the best method of catching the salmon. It is a wire net set on piles and extending from the shore into the river for half a mile.
15. The salmon swims upstream to lay its eggs and never turns back. It is easily caught in the trap net.
16. The fish boat comes to the salmon trap and the catch is loaded aboard.
17. The salmon trap sometimes catches 10,000 fish.
18. Unloading at the dock of the cannery.

19. The moving belt carries the fish into the cannery.
20. The head and tail are quickly removed.
21. The "Iron Chink" dresses fifty fish per minute.
22. The Chinese inspect and wash the fish.
23. Rapidly revolving knives cut the salmon into the exact size for canning.
24. Each piece weighs one pound. A large fish will fill twenty cans.
25. Each can is filled with one pound of the salmon and some salt.
26. The filled cans are weighed and covered ready for sealing.
27. The canned salmon is cooked in steam until the bones are soft.
28. Labeling and packing cans for shipment. The cans of salmon packed each year would encircle the earth. One hundred thousand salmon are canned each year.
29. Millions of small salmon are needed to replace those caught. Fish hatcheries raise the small fish from the eggs and place them in the streams.
30. Of the salmon canned each year on the Pacific coast of North America, the United States consumes one half, and the remainder is exported to all countries of the world.

THE END.

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